

13/15
Quiz - Medieval Music

1. Below are the four samples of Middle Ages music from your listening tracks in alphabetical order by composer. Listen to the four samples played in a different order. In the left box, write the order they are presented. In the right box, give one or two distinguishing characteristic of the music that helps you identify it.

4	Anonymous 14th century composer - Singularis laudis digna	Bright sound Melismatic ✓
1	Anonymous composer of Notre Dame Organum - Gaude Maria Virgo	Melismatic, dark/deep sound. the bass always holds the low note (not?) ✓
3	Hildegard of Bingen - Alleluia, O Virga Mediatrix	One male voice, solemn sound. (monophonic) x
2	Machaut - Notre Dame Mass, Agnus Dei	Fuller choral sound. Some falsetto voices ✓

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the word bank.

The Christian religion became the official religion of the Roman Empire during the 4th century. The entire history of Western music was dominated by church composers until the beginning of the 17th century. The style of music during the early middle ages (from 300 to 800) was monophonic or unaccompanied single melodic line. Christians enjoyed singing of the psalms in their church services. Unaccompanied, single-line singing of psalms or other texts in church was called plainchant. The early Christians used three methods of singing the psalms. In the direct method, a soloist sang the entire text. The second method, Response style, alternates a soloist with the choir. The third method involves choirs singing in alternation with each other. antiphonal

Beginning in the 9th century, both sacred and secular music developed a more complex texture by adding more voice lines to interact with each other. organum x music weaves two or more melodic lines together. In the Middle Ages there were three ways to decorate a religious melody by adding extra voice-lines to it. Free and parallel are limited elaborations of melody while melisma uses many notes.

Word bank

sacred	range	polyphonic	embellish	response style	texture	melisma	tenor	Paris	organum
octave	modes	chant	final	secular	Perotin	oblique	antiphonal	plainchant	monophonic

Benchmarks

Demonstrate extensive knowledge of the technical vocabulary of music

Analyze aural examples of a varied repertoire of music, representing diverse genres and cultures, by describing the uses of elements of music and expressive devices

Describe distinguishing characteristics of representative music genres and styles from a variety of cultures

Classify by genre or style and by historical period or culture unfamiliar but representative aural examples of music and explain the reasoning behind their classifications